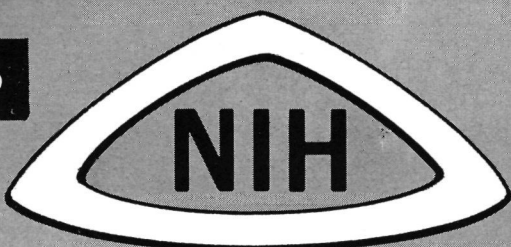


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Record

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

February 27, 1974
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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Dr. Brigid G. Leventhal Wins Prestigious 1974 Federal Woman's Award



Dr. Leventhal's laboratory was among the first to recognize the immunologic "rebound" phenomenon following chemotherapy. Independently and collaboratively, she explored the use of BCG and tumor cell vaccines in treating acute leukemia.

Dr. Brigid G. Leventhal, an NIH scientist, is one of the recipients of the 1974 Federal Woman's Award.

Dr. Leventhal, who is with the National Cancer Institute's Pediatric Oncology Branch, Division of Cancer Treatment, is one of the six women in Government to win this year's prestigious award. She is considered an outstanding expert in the field of acute leukemia.

Dr. Leventhal heads the Chemo-immunotherapy Section, POB. She has been responsible for planning programs involving treatment that has substantially improved the prognosis of leukemia patients.

Pioneered Immunotherapy

At the Clinical Center, she has been a pioneer in the development of immunotherapy, and she has supervised a laboratory program in tumor immunology. She has also played a vital role in developing NCI's attack on childhood leukemia.

Dr. Leventhal is also concerned with the emotional care of CC leukemia patients, and the effects of chronic illness on the family. She has organized conferences to deal with this problem.

(See DR. LEVENTHAL, Page 8)

Dr. Baruch S. Blumberg, Former NIH Researcher, To Get Passano Award

Dr. Baruch S. Blumberg, former NIH researcher, will receive the Passano Foundation's 1974 award for his "seminal studies on hepatitis-associated antigen. . . ."

Dr. Blumberg—at NIH from 1957 to 1964—discovered the Australia antigen in 1968; however, he began research leading to the discovery while chief, Geographic Medicine and Genetics Section of the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Since he left NIH, Dr. Blumberg has been associate director for clinical research at The Institute for Cancer Research of The Fox Chase Center for Cancer and Medical Sciences in Philadelphia.

The tests for Australia antigen (HbAg, HAA, etc.) are now applied world-wide to screen prospective blood donors.

Causes and Treatment of Inherited Blood Disease of Humans Studied in Collies

Collie dogs having a rare inherited blood disease and a distinctive grey coat are helping scientists at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases learn more about the causes and possible treatment of the same serious blood disease in humans.

The disease, cyclic neutropenia, is characterized by periodic and precipitous drops in the level of circulating white blood cells—those cells that protect the body against infection. Fever and painful ulcers in the mouth and elsewhere are common disease symptoms.

Male Volunteers Required For Heart Institute Study

The National Heart and Lung Institute is conducting a study to determine the relationship of urinary steroids to myocardial infarctions.

Three categories of volunteers are needed: (1) normal volunteers aged 35 to 50, (2) volunteers who have had a myocardial infarction, and (3) volunteers who have coronary artery disease (angina) but have had no myocardial infarction.

Volunteers must be males. Participation in the study will involve only 24-hour urine collections and one blood specimen for determination of blood lipid pattern.

Those interested in participating should contact Ms. Cannon, Ext. 61556, or Dr. Bartter, Ext. 66268.

Dr. Stetten Named Deputy Director for Science; Von Euler to Serve as Acting Director, NIGMS

Dr. Leo H. von Euler, acting deputy director of NIGMS, joined the Institute in 1969 as program administrator for research training in pathology in the Research Training Grants Branch.

Since that time he has held several other posts at NIGMS including: chief of the Medical Sciences Section, RTGB; special assistant to the Director; acting associate director for Manpower, and acting director of the Clinical and Physiological Sciences Program.

Education Noted

A native of Stockholm, Sweden, Dr. von Euler received his B.A. degree from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1952.

After serving in the U.S. Army from 1953 to 1955, he resumed his studies at Yale University School

(See DR. VON EULER, Page 4)

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., has been appointed NIH Deputy Director for Science.

He replaces Dr. Robert W. Berliner, who left NIH several months ago to become Dean of the Yale University School of Medicine.

Until a successor to Dr. Stetten as Director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences has been named, Dr. Leo H. von Euler will serve as Acting Director.

This past June, Dr. Stetten received a Superior Service Honor Award for . . . "scientific and managerial leadership in initiating new programs in genetics and in the cellular basis of disease" and for services as a spokesman for the lasting values of science.

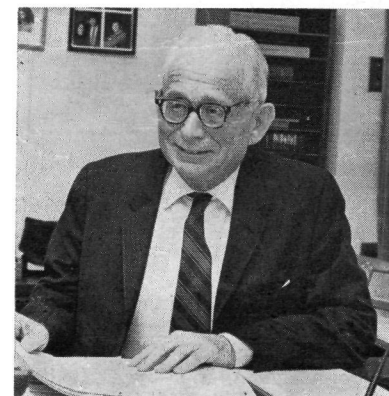
Studied Metabolic Diseases

Dr. Stetten, an eminent researcher in the field of metabolic diseases, was Dean of Rutgers Medical School from its inception in 1962 until he returned to NIH in 1970.

Previously, from 1954 to 1962, he directed intramural research in the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, where he was concerned with programs of basic and clinical research in diabetes, vitamin deficiencies, and disorders of blood, bone, and liver.

Dr. Stetten received his B.A. from Harvard University in 1930, and his M.D. and Ph.D. degrees

(See DR. STETTEN, Page 7)



Dr. Stetten, who is the author of more than 100 papers, has been on the editorial boards of numerous scientific journals.

(See COLLIES, Page 4)

the NIH Record

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Fed'l Women's Program At NIH

Robert H. Marik, former assistant secretary for Administration and Management, has announced the second annual "A" Award for supervisors who have an outstanding record of furthering the aims of the Federal Women's Program. Dr. Marik is now with the Office of Management and Budget.

Dr. Marik said that supervisors of all levels are eligible for the award which was established last year to acknowledge the efforts of those supervisors who see that women have the same employment opportunities as men in accordance with Public Law 92-261.

Ninety-six HEW supervisors in grades 3-18 were nominated last year. Bernard Kroll, NINDS, received honorable mention.

Nominations may be submitted—by March 31—to Room 5650, HEW North.

Deadline for Art Show Extended

The deadline for entering the art show at the PHS Professional Associations' annual meeting has been extended.

Registered participants and members of their families now have until March 8 to enter. Call Dr. John Lynch, Employee Health Service chief, Ext. 64411, for further information.

The Associations' meeting will be held April 8-10 at the Washington Hilton.

Dr. Thomas J. Craft Named to DRR Council

Dr. Thomas J. Craft, Sr., professor of biology at Central State University, Wilberforce, Ohio, has been named to the National Advisory Research Resources Council for a term ending Sept. 30, 1976.

Dr. Craft has served as a consultant to the Division of Research Resources' Minority Biomedical Support Program from its inauguration in 1971 to the time of his appointment to the National Advisory Research Resources Council.

He also served 3-month terms in 1967 and 1968 as a consultant to the National Science Foundation.

Dr. Schmidt Lauds NIH'ers for Setting Blood Bank Record Donations Despite Switch to 'No Pay' System

Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, Clinical Center Blood Bank chief, recently lauded NIH employees for continuing to donate blood for transfusions despite a recent shift to all-volunteer blood donations.

Since Jan. 1, donors have not been paid for whole blood collected at the CC. Despite this, a record amount was donated.

Last year in January, for instance, 453 units of whole blood were collected; 187 donors were paid. This year, 522 units were collected in January and none of the donors were paid.

The shift began last October in response to HEW Sec. Caspar Weinberger's call for a national all-volunteer system.

"At first we were concerned that the change might discourage donors and limit our ability to meet patient needs," Dr. Schmidt said.

He added that the January data proved these fears unfounded, and



Dr. Robert S. Stone, NIH Director, receives a token of appreciation—a button with the insignia of Child Care Week—for his contribution to the scholarship fund drive of the Child Development Center. The interested pupils taking part in the ceremony are (l to r): Stephanie Russell, Diane Hill, Daniel Liu, and Romulo Badua. Standing: Coralyn Jones, chairman, Parents Advisory Committee, and Christine Finch, R & W Secretary.—Photo by Tom Joy.

FIC Holds Conference on Liver And Biliary Tract Diseases

A conference—featuring workshops—on liver and biliary tract diseases will be held on March 4-6 at NIH. The meeting is sponsored by the Fogarty International Center and co-sponsored by the International Association for Study of the Liver.

The conference, attended by scientists from many parts of the world, will develop an international consensus on nomenclature, diagnostic criteria, and diagnostic methodology for liver diseases.

DRR Awards 13 Grants To Improve Animal Labs, Diagnostic Lab Facilities

Thirteen new grants totalling over \$1.1 million have been awarded by the Division of Research Resources for renovation and improvement of laboratory animal facilities and for diagnostic laboratories.

Awards for Animal Care

Ten awards will enhance the quality of care for laboratory animals by assisting research institutions to comply with the Animal Welfare Act of 1970 and HEW standards outlined in the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* (PHS Publication NIH 73-23).

Renovation and improvement awards went to: New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University; Boston University Medical Center; University of Rhode Island, Kingston; New York University Medical Center, and Federal Medical Resources, Philadelphia.

Other Facilities Listed

Also, the Cleveland Clinic; University of Colorado Medical Center; University of California, Berkeley; California Institute of Technology, and the University of Oregon Medical Center.

The three diagnostic laboratory awards were made to provide facilities for diagnosis of laboratory animal diseases.

These three awardees are: University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, University of Tennessee Memorial Research Center, and Oregon State University.

considered this a tribute to the spirit of NIH employees.

Last month, a patient required 189 transfusions. Dr. Schmidt said the willing response of employees was a major factor in sustaining the patient during this crisis.

However, in meeting the need, the supply of registered group O donors at NIH was depleted for several weeks. The needs of future patients can only be met by increasing the number of potential donors, Dr. Schmidt warned.

For this reason, he hoped that NIH employees who are medically able will volunteer.

He reminded employees that they or their dependents may be in need. Under the NIH blood assurance plan, the CC Blood Bank will provide for blood or blood credit if an employee or dependent needs a transfusion.

To become a blood donor, call Ext. 61048 for an appointment.

50 Specialists Discuss Traditional and Modern Chinese Medical Care

An international conference on the Comparative Study of Traditional and Modern Medicine in Chinese Societies—jointly supported by the Fogarty International Center and the University of Washington—was held at the University's Health Services Center in Seattle, on Feb. 4-6.

Approximately 50 specialists from Harvard, Stanford, New York State University at Stony Brook, Hawaii, University of California and Washington as well as from universities in Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Hong Kong participated.

The specialists discussed five major topics:

Traditional and Modern Medical Systems in Chinese Communities; Demographic and Epidemiologic Aspects of New Medical Care Forms; Traditional and Modern Medical Systems on the Periphery of China; Implications for Future Research, and Implications for Health Services.

Conference proceedings will be published by FIC.



Elizabeth Shelton, secretary to Dr. Thomas Kennedy, OD, receives a portable electric typewriter from Robert Campbell, chairman of the education committee, NIH Credit Union. Mrs. Shelton won the typewriter during the first week of the Credit Union's 6-week savings-promotion plan. Five additional winners will be selected from those depositors who increase their savings by at least \$25 over what they had the previous week.

Violinist to Include Selections By Beethoven in FAES Concert

Miriam Fried, a violinist, will perform in the fifth concert of the 1973-74 Chamber Music Series given by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences.

The concert will be held in the Masur Auditorium on Sunday, March 3, at 4 p.m. The violinist, accompanied by David Golub, will include selections by Mozart, Ravel, and Beethoven. Admission is by ticket only.

C. Casper Makes a Decision—It's Time To Retire From NIH for Volunteer Fields

Tomorrow (Feb. 28) is Carolyn B. Casper's last working day on the campus after 32 years of Federal service—counting military duty.

Miss Casper, director of the Office of Management Policy, is retiring. Most of her goodbyes were said at a farewell party given by fellow workers and colleagues last Friday (Feb. 22) in the cafeteria of Bldg. 1.

Later, she talked about her plans and answered questions—most of them beginning with why, what and when.

First, Miss Casper talked about why she was leaving, and she reassuringly pointed out that "I'm not leaving because I'm mad."

She backed that statement up with "Generally, the people here are far superior to those I've worked with anywhere in the Government. They're challenging, they're extremely intelligent."

"There's an informality in dealing with people in the front office at NIH that I haven't experienced elsewhere."

"In the past few years, because of my longevity, I've played somewhat of the role of an elder statesman, and I have been consulted about management." And again she reiterated—"I have very much enjoyed dealing with the people in the front office. But I think it's time to leave when I hold staff meetings and use expressions that only one person can understand."

Quotes Prime Minister

She gave an example, using a Churchillian phrase dating back to World War II when it was frequently quoted: "Up with this I will not put." It was the prime minister's way of saying to his staff, "don't correct my English."

The question about her retirement plans met with, "I'm going to stay in bed and watch daytime television. You know, I have a half fear that I might."

Pressed, she admitted that "all my plans are so tentative at this point," and then countered with a list of volunteer programs that she is considering.

Miss Casper's Government service covers the gamut from Army to NIH, with the Veterans Administration, Wage Stabilization Board, and Social Security in between.

For the past year and a half, Miss Casper has been on the NIH Medical Board. She and Libby E. Ely, clinical social worker assigned to NIAMDD, were the first two women and the first two non-scientists appointed to that prestigious board made up of researchers including clinical directors.

The board passes on research protocols involving normal volunteers. Miss Casper explained the first reactions of both female members of the board.

"We were both so intimidated



Miss Casper is one of the three women who has been appointed to the NIH Medical Board. They are the only non-scientists on the board.

when we first went on the board, but now we feel free to talk."

Without militantly waving a banner emblazoned with slogans pointing up feminism, both got the thought across that the non-scientific distaff side at NIH can indeed contribute to high echelon meetings. It didn't take long before it filtered through—another woman was added — Vernice Ferguson, chief of the CC Nursing Department.

Miss Casper has been at NIH for 14 years—"always in the Management Analysis Office." And she told how each upward step here had been reached.

"I went from section chief to branch chief, and then with reorganization I became the director. This is the place where you do get around." There is no doubt that she will continue getting around.

And if the daytime TV tear

Michael Amrine Dies; Noted Science Writer Aide to NHLI Director

Michael Amrine, special assistant to the Director of the National Heart and Lung Institute, died Feb. 17 of lymphoma.

Mr. Amrine was involved in the NHLI program that warned of the dangers of unrecognized hypertension. He also organized a program of publicity about sickle cell anemia.

Prior to joining NIH as chief of NHLI's Office of Information in 1971, Mr. Amrine was Director of Publications for the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Mr. Amrine, who started his career as a newspaperman for the *Emporia Gazette*, became an eminent science writer, particularly in the field of atomic energy. His co-authors in this area included Dr. Albert Einstein and Nobelist Harold C. Urey.

Serving as a public relations counsel to numerous scientific organizations and a writer on national affairs, Mr. Amrine combined several careers.

He also wrote several topical novels and non-fiction about prominent political figures, and contributed to a number of national magazines.

He is survived by his wife, Renee; three sons, Neil, Eric, and Douglas of the home, 3536 Appleton St., N.W., and three sisters.

The family suggests that contributions be made to the Heart House, in care of the American College of Cardiology in Rockville.

A memorial service was held last Thursday, Feb. 21, in the National Press Club library.

jerkers expect their ratings to go up by one—no way. At least that audience of one won't be C. Casper. She will be much too busy getting involved with worthwhile volunteer programs.



Eight participants in the CC's Clinical Electives for Nursing Students program met recently with CC nurses Elizabeth Edwards (seated fourth from right) and Eileen McIntyre (standing left). The students are from Keuka College, Syracuse University, and the University of North Dakota. The Nursing Department conducts the electives program 4 times a year.

COLLIES

(Continued from Page 1)

blood cells play a role.

To learn more about cyclic neutropenia, Drs. David C. Dale and Sheldon M. Wolff, NIAID, have been studying the disorder in grey collies over the past 5 years.

Since it was proposed that the disease is due to some type of defect in the bone marrow cells which causes the dogs periodically to stop producing white blood cells, Dr. Dale and Dr. Robert G. Graw, National Cancer Institute, transplanted bone marrow cells from a normal collie to a grey collie.

The two dogs were matched for histocompatibility antigens, those substances on white cells which are responsible for tissue matching or rejection.

New Method Attempted

The researchers tried bone marrow transplant because numerous other attempts to stop the cycling had failed.

After the transplant, the grey collie did not have any periods of neutropenia. The chronic inflammation about her eyes, gum margins, and other tissues cleared.

The grey collie did experience a mild attack of graft-versus-host disease following transplant. However, she survived that attack and lived more than 3 months uneventfully with the transplanted bone marrow.

During this time, her production of white blood cells was normal. She finally died of causes apparently unrelated to the bone marrow transplant or cyclic neutropenia.

According to the investigators, these studies demonstrate that normal production of white blood cells can be restored in grey collies with cyclic neutropenia by graft of normal bone marrow cells.

Because of the striking similarity of human and canine cyclic neu-

Drs. Grant, O'Connor, Schepens Appointed To Nat'l Eye Council

Drs. W. Morton Grant, G. Richard O'Connor, and Charles L. Schepens were recently appointed to the National Advisory Eye Council.

Dr. Grant is professor of ophthalmology, Howe Laboratory, Harvard Medical School.

He is also serving as a consultant at Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston and as a member of the Human Studies Subcommittee at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Dr. O'Connor has been associated with the Francis I. Proctor Foundation for Research in Ophthalmology, University of California, San Francisco, since 1962 and became its director in 1970.

He also holds the rank of associate professor of ophthalmology at the university's School of Medicine.

Dr. Schepens, who pioneered research on disorders of the retina, is now president of the Retina Foundation, a group of independent laboratories devoted mainly to retina and cornea research.

He is director of the foundation's department of retina research in Boston, and director emeritus of the retina service of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

tropenia, the scientists suggest that the human disease may also be cured by marrow transplantation.

At the present time, however, the technique is considered applicable only to treatment of life-threatening human disease, such as leukemia.

Drs. Dale and Graw reported the results of their research in the Jan. 11 issue of *Science*.

Two New Scientists at NIDR Will Further Expand Research Activities of National Caries Program

Two scientists have recently joined the staff of the National Institute of Dental Research. They will be involved in further expanding the research and development activities of the National Caries Program.

The investigators are Dr. William H. Bowen and Dr. Thomas C. O'Brien.

Dr. Bowen has been assigned to the Caries Prevention and Research Branch. He plans to continue his studies of tooth decay in primates which he began at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, England.

Dr. Bowen earned his dental degree at the University of Ireland. He also studied at the Eastman Dental Center in Rochester, and earned his Ph.D. degree in microbiology from the University of London. His major contributions to caries research include primate

studies with vaccines to reduce tooth decay.

Dr. O'Brien, who transferred from the Collaborative Diabetic Retinopathy Study of the National Eye Institute, will administer the extramural activities of the National Caries Program. He succeeds Dr. Zora J. Griffo, who has been selected to participate in the NIH Potential Executive Development Program.

After receiving his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in microbiology from Catholic University, Dr. O'Brien served there as an instructor in biology. He also taught that subject at Xavier College and at the Archbishop Carroll H.S.

He conducted plant virus research at the U.S. Department of Agriculture before accepting an assignment with the Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology, Division of Biologics Standards.

Postal Rates to Increase on March 2d; Energy Crisis Affects NIH Mail Delivery

On March 2 the United States Postal Service will be granted rate increases for all classes of mail. First-class postage will go from 8 to 10 cents per ounce, and airmail will climb from 11 to 13 cents.

On the average, rates will increase 8 percent. However, for some larger classes, the postage will jump more than 6 times. Mail stop-runs of charge—will now carry a service fee.

To help stave off the effects of the changes, the Mail Service Section reminds employees to follow mailing procedures as described in the *Record* issues of Jan. 3 and Aug. 28, 1973.

Deliveries Consolidated

In addition, the far-reaching effects of the energy crisis have prompted MSS to improve its interoffice delivery system.

In the past, B/I/D's and the Mail Service Section were apt to deliver mail to identical locations. Now, because of the need to reduce miles travelled in Government vehicles, the MSS has consolidated all the deliveries.

The Bldg. 31 mail room has become the hub of the revised system. All official mail going to or coming from NIH, Parklawn, NLM, HEW, B/I/D's, and rental buildings passes through the MSS and routed to its destination.

To save postage and expedite mail, the MSS offers some tips:

1. Always use zip codes—even in the return address.
2. In certain cases, postage can be saved using fourth-class bulk rate mail. Specific requirements have to be met—but the savings over first-class is considerable.
3. Be specific when addressing interoffice mail. Give the addressee's name, building, and room number.

4. Avoid the use of paper clips—they add weight and can damage mail handling machinery.

5. Prepare outgoing mail as early in the day as possible.

The Mail Service Section makes three deliveries and pickups each day—usually at 9:30 a.m., 1:30, and 3:30 p.m. The final pickup is arranged to get all mail to the Post Office on the same day.

Up until 5:15 p.m., employees can bring letters and packages to the Bldg. 31 mail room or use the pneumatic tube system—dial ASO.

For interoffice mail that has a deadline, it must be properly addressed and marked with the words, "please hand carry," in red. This mail will not be mixed in with regular postage and is reserved for important items.

For further mail service information call Dan Kenney, Ex. 66876.

DR. VON EULER

(Continued from Page 1)

of Medicine and received his M.D. in 1959.

Dr. von Euler was a PHS trainee in pathology from 1959 to 1961 and a postdoctoral research fellow, Department of Pharmacology at Yale University from 1961 to 1963.

From 1963 to 1966, he was a resident in clinical pathology at the Clinical Center, and in 1966 joined the staff of NIAMD as a biochemist.



Scientists in NIAID's Laboratory of Clinical Investigation study "grey" collies afflicted with an inherited blood disease similar to cyclic neutropenia of humans. Here a blood sample is taken from a collie pup whose grey coat indicates he has inherited neutropenia. In both dogs and humans, affected individuals are, periodically, very prone to infections.

When Snow Snarls Traffic—GML Crew Cleans Up

Many employees, surprised by the Feb. 8 snowfall, were snarled in rush hour traffic while NIH's snow removal crew was busy salting and sanding reservation roads.

Fortunately, the men normally begin their work day at 7:30 a.m. and arrived before snow had begun to fall. When the snow started, the Grounds Maintenance and Land-

scaping Section, Plant Engineering Branch, Office of Engineering Services, immediately put on their work clothes, so to speak, and rushed outside.

GML stresses that, because of the nature of work conducted at NIH, the campus must be kept clear and passable to ensure that all buildings are easily accessible to employees.

Researchers may have experiments in progress that can't be delayed. Clinical Center staff operate on various shifts. Outpatients must be able to obtain their medication.

Thomas J. Cook, GML chief, said, "Employees may have trouble getting to work, but once they are on campus they are able to move."

No matter when the snow begins to fall, the GML crew is immediately called to come in and begin removing accumulation.

When the campus is empty it takes the crew 12 hours to clear the snowfall. As the number of parked cars and traffic increase, so does the time it takes to clear streets and lots. Weekend snowfalls are easier to deal with than those that occur during the week.

Timing Is Critical

Therefore, the time and day of the storm become critical factors in how efficiently snow can be removed.

Snow removal begins with the salting and sanding of all streets and access lanes; parking lots are done last.

For the first time, the energy crisis has affected emergency procedures. Previously, 4 inches of snow had to fall before the second phase—plowing—began. Accumulation must now reach 6 inches—and plowing can only be done



An NIH guard wonders if the snow will ever stop.



Hand operated sno-blowers are used during a snowstorm just to maintain a path for employees to follow. Later, larger jeep plows are used on many walks to clear the snow.



A 16-foot sno-basket, almost as wide as a medium-sized car is long, can clear an entire parking lot travel lane with one swipe.



A salting and sanding truck makes its appointed rounds in front of the Clinical Center. It can spread 10 tons of materials in an hour which will cover all roads and parking lot travel lanes on the campus.

once. After that, sand and salt are used as needed on sidewalks and streets.

GML has numerous pieces of equipment to combat an emergency. These include 10 sidewalk plows and blowers, five jeeps with plows, four trucks equipped with plows, three sanders, three 8-foot sno-baskets, two jeep sno-blowers, one loader sno-blower, and one 16-foot sno-basket.

The 8- and 16-foot wide sno-baskets, used for clearing long travel lanes and streets, will push snow to the end of a lane without piling it up on one side or the other like plows do.

Abandoned cars present the biggest delay when trying to clear streets and parking lots. The crew must work around the vehicles wasting valuable time.

According to GML, cars should be moved from main streets during snowstorms because NIH thoroughfares are designated snow emergency routes—parking is prohibited during emergencies.

During the recent snowfall, because employees were arriving on campus continuously, the streets and sidewalks were kept clear at the expense of parking lots.

Following an early dismissal, streets, some parking at Bldg. 10, and the lots by doctors' and nurses' quarters were plowed. Also, main access sidewalks to buildings were cleaned. Remaining areas were completed the following day.

When employees are dismissed early, the snow removal crew and others in PEB are given an additional duty. They are assigned to help snowbound employees get out of parking lots and on their way home.

Fourteen tons of salt, 50 tons of sand, and 456 man hours later, the paved surfaces at NIH were ready for traffic.

The work of the GML crew did



A hard-to-clear sidewalk near the Clinical Center must be cleaned by small hand-operated sno-blowers because of the automobile overhang.



An employee rode a bike to work during the snowstorm to help the GML crew by not using a parking space.

not go unnoticed. Many employees remarked, upon arriving at work, that the streets on the campus were in excellent condition despite the weather.

Young Foreign Newsmen Visit NIH During Tour To Learn About U.S.

Twelve outstanding young foreign journalists, World Press Institute Fellows, are visiting NIH today (Feb. 27) while on a tour planned to improve their understanding of American society.

NIH officials who are greeting the young visitors and explaining various facets of NIH activities include Dr. Robert S. Stone, NIH Director; Storm Whaley, NIH Associate Director for Communications, and Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Jr., Director, Fogarty International Center.

Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham, chief of the National Cancer Institute's Surgery Branch, is welcoming the group to his laboratory and discussing the Institute's work.

The World Press Institute seeks to provide young foreign journalists with an open view of American society so that they may return home and report U.S. affairs more accurately.

Each year the Institute selects outstanding young journalists from throughout the world as WPI Fellows. For 9 months these newsmen and women take part in the Institute's program of intensive American studies, internships, and extensive travel.

Initially, they spend their time at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minn.—the WPI's headquarters—then each fellow spends 2 weeks living with a family in a small Midwestern city.

Take 13-State Tour

In January the journalists go on a 5-week, 13-state tour which ends in Washington, D.C. Here the group spends 3 weeks meeting public officials and national opinion leaders and interning in legislative offices.

In March each journalist works on the staff of a major media organization for an inside view of American news operations, and a 4-week tour of the West follows.

The 1973-74 WPI Fellows are: John Raedler, Australia; Andrew Moir, Canada; Ayman El-Amir, Egypt; Anne Nourry, France; Stephen Siu, Hong Kong, and Guy Barth, Ivory Coast.

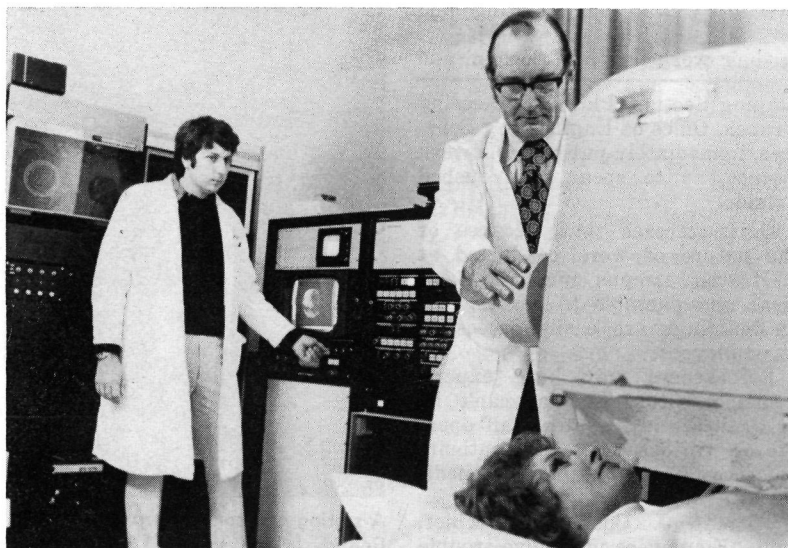
Also, Manuel Sandoval, Mexico; Jon Hosoi, Norway; Ciro Gamarra, Peru; Neagu Udolu, Romania; Mary Lee, Singapore, and Lesley Hall, United Kingdom.

Did You Know . . .

NIH is now an official "household word."

Webster's New World Dictionary (Second College Edition, 1972) lists NIH on page 961, right along with such longstanding "n's" as "night-cap" and "Nile."

NIH Grantee Develops Nuclear Scanning Method; Pinpoints Heart Attack Damage



Dr. Bonte (right) demonstrates the new nuclear scanning technique for viewing areas of heart damage. Dr. Robert Parkey, who is assisting Dr. Bonte, adjusts the scanning screen to illustrate the area of heart death.

For the first time, doctors can see the exact area of damage caused by a coronary heart attack.

With a new nuclear scanning technique developed by Dr. Frederick J. Bonte, a National Heart and Lung Institute grantee, physicians can view and take a picture of a myocardial infarct. Dr. Bonte is dean of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School.

Diagnosis Within Hour

Armed with this new tool of diagnosis, the doctor can determine, usually within an hour, if one actually has a heart attack or simply pain from other sources.

Where the scan shows an infarct, knowledge of its size and position enable faster and more positive treatment.

"Until now, the only ways cardiologists had to measure damage from heart attacks were indirect," said Dr. Bonte.

With the new method, a radioactive substance with an affinity for calcium is injected into the patient.

Terms Method 'Important'

Within the hour the damaged area of the heart has collected enough calcium tagged with radioactivity to show up as a bright spot on the screen of a scanner, or scintillation camera. The image can be enhanced by computer processing and can be stored on videotape for later replay.

Dr. Jere Mitchell, who is also an NHLI grantee, explained that "This is going to be extremely important for clinical cardiology and, what's more, will have great importance in research."

And he added that knowledge of the size of an infarct could dictate certain courses of treatment. Dr. Mitchell heads the Weinberger Laboratories for Cardiovascular

Research at Southwestern.

One advantage of the new technique is that it is an adaptation of some very well known practices used in nuclear medicine to diagnose thyroid tumors and bone tumors.

It is, in fact, practically identical to the method used in bone scanning, and knowledge of this method provided Dr. Bonte with the key to the new technique.

Since present scanning equipment is not mobile, access to the coronary care unit is quite limited.

The new camera that is being assembled will have a motorized base so that it can be driven into a coronary unit and pictures in three planes taken with very little disturbance of the patient.

The chassis of the unit will contain a small computer which will separate out bone pictures from heart pictures on command or per-

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

1/21 — Dr. Paul Van Eerde, Belgium, Laboratory of Theoretical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Mones Berman, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 4B58.

1/25 — Dr. Valdemar Hial, Brazil, Experimental Therapeutics Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Harry R. Keiser, NHLI, Bg. 10, Rm. 7N260.

1/27 — Dr. Thomas M. Marthaler, Switzerland, Biometry Section. Sponsor: Dr. Rickley S. Senning, NIDR, Westwood Bg., Rm. 546.

1/30 — Dr. Edda Gossinger, Switzerland, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Bernhard Witkop, NIAMDD, Bg. 4, Rm. 330.

2/1 — Dr. Masakazu Funahashi, Japan, Laboratory of Vision Research. Sponsor: Dr. Toichiro Kuwabara, NEI, Bg. 6, Rm. 211.

2/1 — Dr. Josef Sarne, Israel, Behavioral Biology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Harold Gainer, NICHD, Bg. 36, Rm. B308.

2/8 — Dr. Lien T. Jao, Taiwan, Pharmacology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. H. B. Matthews, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

2/10 — Dr. Ian T. Magrath, United Kingdom, Pediatric Oncology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John L. Ziegler, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 3B14.

2/11 — Dr. T. Krishnamurthy, India, Drug Development Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John D. Douros, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 6D23.

2/12 — Dr. Hildegard R. Borner, Germany, Laboratory of Clinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. James R. Gillette, NHLI, Bg. 10, Rm. 7N119.

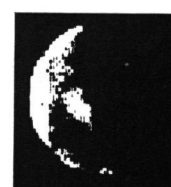
form other functions to deliver the best looking image.

One important aspect of the discovery is its possible application in other areas of research.

"There seems to be some gradation of calcium uptake in infarcts—it looks like internal detail," said Dr. Bonte. "Although we have not been able to duplicate this in leg muscle, there may be some possibilities with liver and kidney."



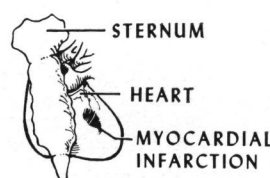
ANTERIOR VIEW



OBLIQUE VIEW



LATERAL VIEW



The location and size of a myocardial infarction is shown from three different angles by using the new nuclear scanning technique.



Dr. Charles McCarthy, Legislative Office, OD, and Cathy James, OD, admire a color etching and drypoint, "The Charity Wait," by May Lesser on display in the NIH Director's office. Other prints in the display which will be changed about every 6 months include "A Board of Health Doctor in a New York



Tenement" by William Allen Rogers (c) and "Vaccinating the Poor" by Solomon Eytinge—both sketches were on the cover of Harper's Weekly in the 1800s. The pictures are on loan from the National Library of Medicine's History of Medicine Division.

'Hit Parade' of Citations Lists Dr. Philip S. Chen And 9 NIGMS Grantees

A research paper published in 1956 by Dr. Philip S. Chen, Jr., National Institute of General Medical Sciences, has become one of the most-cited papers ever to appear in the scientific literature.

The list of the top 50 super-cited papers was compiled by the Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia, from a study of all references cited by science journal articles during 1961-72.

The complete list and criteria for selection of "the All-Time Citation Classics" were reported in *Current Contents* (Jan. 9, 1974), a weekly index to the scientific literature.

The paper by Dr. Chen concerned research at the University of Rochester on the microanalysis of phosphorus in blood and tissue and was published in *Analytical Chemistry*. Co-authors were T. Y. Toribara and H. Warner.

At the time, Dr. Chen was receiving support from the A.E.C.

Subsequently he became a National Heart Institute researcher and was with the NIH Office of the Director before joining NIGMS in 1972 as associate director for Program Planning and Evaluation.

Other authors of the most-cited papers include nine NIGMS grantees, among them Drs. Stanford Moore and William H. Stein of the Rockefeller University who shared the 1972 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

According to the study, the most cited paper is a 1951 article on protein measurement by Dr. Oliver H. Lowry, professor and head of the Department of Pharmacology, Washington University School of Medicine, and a former NIGMS Advisory Council member.

Dr. Lowry's paper was said to have been cited 29,655 times during the study period, 6 times more than the next leading paper.

'Cousin' Ben Clipper Will Long Remember Valentine's Day; Rescues Truck Driver

On Valentine's Day Ben Clipper, a man with a big heart, was on his way to Frederick, Md., to pick up a cold-water tank—suddenly he found himself in a very hot situation.

Two trucks travelling north on Wisconsin Avenue collided when one of the trucks swerved to avoid striking a passenger car leaving NIH.

As a result, the second truck jumped the curb and crashed into the fence in front of the National Naval Medical Center.

Leaving NIH via Wilson Drive, Ben noticed the commotion and parked his car to see what had happened. Several people had gathered and were trying to help the driver who was trapped in his truck.

The driver's door, which had been struck, was jammed shut and one of his legs was caught under the dash.

To further complicate matters, a small fire kept shooting out from the engine. One onlooker with a

fire extinguisher kept the flames under control until the device was empty.

In fear of a fire, the people began to move away from the truck which continued smoking and leaking gasoline.

"The truck driver looked as if he were dazed," Ben recounted, "And he looked at me and said, 'Heavy'—I guess he called me that because of my build—'Heavy, don't let me burn up, don't let me burn, get me out.'"

At that moment, Ben and another man decided to make one more attempt at freeing the driver.

"I grabbed the driver's door and began pulling for all I was worth. Every time I yanked," Ben said, "I

DR. STETTEN

(Continued from Page 1)

from Columbia University in 1934 and 1940.

From 1934 to 1937, he took his internship and residency at Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.

After 9 years of teaching and research in biochemistry at Columbia University, Dr. Stetten was appointed assistant professor in biology and chemistry at Harvard Medical School in 1947.

A year later he became chief of the division of nutrition and physiology for the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, a position he held until he first came to NIH in 1954.

could feel the door give way little by little."

Finally the door sprung loose. Ben and the other man carefully removed the driver from the truck and placed him on the ground several feet away.

Just as they put the operator down, the truck burst into flames.

"I still don't know who the driver was," Ben commented, "It just makes me feel good to know that I rescued the man—everyone else had given up."

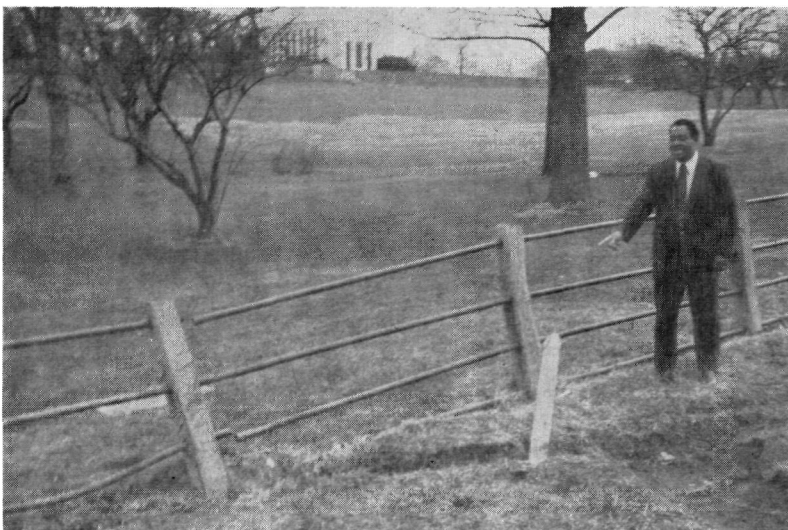
Ben, affectionately called "Cousin" by his friends and associates, began his career at NIH in 1943 and now is a lab technician in the Laboratory of Biology, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis, NCI.

View of Scientists Improves

A recent Louis Harris poll indicates that 5 percent more of the public expressed "great confidence" in scientists in 1972 than 1971.

Science is surpassed in public confidence only by medicine and finance.

The poll was taken late in 1972. Data on 1973 is not yet available.



Ben points to the damaged fence that the dump truck hit after it had jumped the curb. On the ground, large pieces of glass and traces of a fire were grim evidence of what had taken place there.

Large Bowel Cancer Project Workshop Evaluates New Techniques Approaches

By Alice Hamm

Advances in detection and diagnosis of one of the most prevalent and lethal forms of cancer in this country were described at the First Annual Workshop of the National Large Bowel Cancer Project in Houston, Tex., Jan. 30-31, attended by more than 200 grantees and contractors.

Cancers of the colon and rectum are the second ranking cause of cancer deaths in the U.S. It is estimated that 48,000 deaths will occur this year from these diseases.

In the section on early diagnosis, prevention, and human genetics, Dr. Gerald D. Dodd of M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Dr. Victor A. McKusick of Johns Hopkins, and Dr. Paul Sherlock of Memorial-Sloan Kettering Cancer Center headed a panel of scientists who analyzed the usefulness of present radiologic tech-

by Dr. Rupert Turnbull of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation was described as providing increased 5-year survival in a comparative study.

In this operation the mesentery with attached blood vessels and lymphatics is severed before manipulation of the tumor.

Interest was also expressed in post-operative, radiation pilot-type studies and in the development of a list of parameters to identify patients at high risk of recurrence of colon cancer.

Another group of investigators—led by Dr. Martin Lipkin of Memorial Sloan-Kettering—considered recently observed changes associated with large bowel cancer in cell kinetics, molecular control, and enzymes.

New molecular pharmacologic methods for colon cancer chemotherapy were discussed.

Immunobiologists Participate

A group of immunobiologists under the chairmanship of Dr. Hans O. Sjogren of the University of Lund, Sweden, and Dr. Charles F. McKhann of the University of Minnesota considered the need to improve methods of identifying and purifying various tumor antigens.

Basic and applied research in immunotherapy were also discussed.

William Haenszel, chief of the Biometry Branch of NCI's Field Studies and Statistics, and Dr. John H. Weisburger of the American Health Foundation co-chaired the section on epidemiology and carcinogenesis of large bowel cancer.

Approaches envisioned by this group included high priority studies to identify interrelationships between colon cancer and diet, intestinal flora, and bile salts.

Project Activated in 1972

These studies might be coordinated with animal model studies to include selected indicators of tissue response and sensitivity. Case control interview studies of high risk patients with respect to diet were also suggested.

The grant-supported National Large Bowel Cancer Project was activated by NCI in 1972 with the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute in Houston as headquarters.

Dr. Murray M. Copeland is the director, and Dr. Rulon W. Rawson, the associate director and chairman of the National Project's 16-member Working Cadre.

Dr. Cohen, FIC Scholar, Plans Trip to Israel



Dr. Cohen has received a number of awards for his research on the chemistry of viruses and nucleoproteins.

Dr. Seymour Cohen, who has been a Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence since Dec. 10, is leaving the Fogarty International Center on March 10 to spend several months in Israel.

Dr. Cohen is professor of Microbiology at the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

Prior to joining the University of Colorado in 1971, Dr. Cohen spent several of his academic years in Philadelphia, initially with the Johnson Foundation and shortly thereafter at the University of Pennsylvania.

While there, he was Charles Hayden Professor of Biochemistry and for 6 years Hartzell Professor of Therapeutic Research and department chairman.

Dr. Cohen graduated from City College, New York, and received

DR. LEVENTHAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Leventhal is widely known as a lecturer on leukemia on local, national, and international levels.

Dr. Leventhal came to NCI in 1964 as a postdoctoral fellow. In 1965, she was named senior investigator, and last year she was appointed head of her section.

The NCI researcher received her B.A. in 1955 from the University of California, Los Angeles, and her M.D. in 1960 from Harvard University's Medical School. She specialized in pediatrics.

Dr. Leventhal has published about 50 articles. In 1966, she received the American Board of Pediatrics Certification. She is a member of a number of scientific societies including the AAAS, the American Association for Cancer Research, and the Society for Pediatric Research.

The Federal Woman's Award will be presented to the six winners at a banquet to be held on March 5 at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C.

his doctorate in biochemistry from Columbia University.

He has been actively engaged in research on the chemistry of viruses and nucleoproteins, and has been the recipient of several awards, including the Eli Lilly Award in 1951, the Mead Johnson Award in 1952, the Cleveland Award in 1955, and the Borden Award, administered by the American Association of Medical Colleges, in 1968.

While a Fogarty Scholar, Dr. Cohen has worked closely with the National Cancer Institute staff as well as with scientists at the Department of Agriculture.



Dr. Samuel Price, chief of NCI's National Organ Site Programs Branch, manages the National Large Bowel Cancer Project for the Institute.

niques and other methodologies.

They agreed that the accuracy of radiologic procedures depends upon optimum patient preparation.

Newer detection techniques include the Hemocult slide test and a lavage system for recto-colonic cytology that also produces material with which to study CEA (carcinoembryonic antigen), enzymes, and radioisotope labellings.

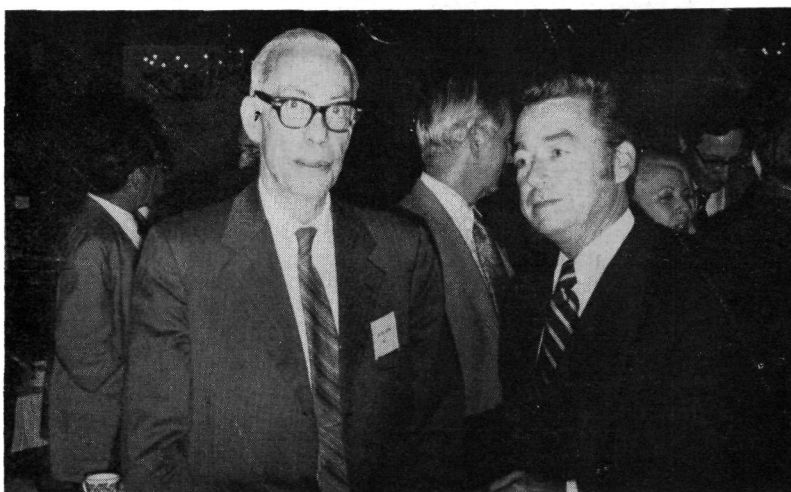
Dr. Alfred Knudson, University of Texas Medical Center, advanced a "two-hit" hypothesis to account for dominantly inherited malignancies which may apply to hereditary polyposis and colon cancer. His hypothesis suggests that "ordinary" colon cancer requires two hits, or mutations.

Various Methods Studied

Patients with the polyposis gene already have one "hit," so they develop a malignancy earlier than individuals without hereditary polyposis.

A group of 12 cancer researchers reported on studies involving surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy—alone or in combination.

The "no touch" technique used



Dr. W. Ray Bryan (l) was recently given NCI's third annual Virus Cancer Program Award. It was presented to him by Dr. John B. Moloney, associate director for Viral Oncology, at a VCP conference in the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, Pa. Dr. Bryan, who has retired from NCI, serves as a consultant in that field. He joined the Institute in 1938. His NCI posts include chief of the Laboratory of Viral Oncology, and later, associate scientific director and then scientific coordinator for Viral Oncology. Dr. Bryan's honors include HEW's Superior Service Award and Distinguished Service Award.